

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #16, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 14, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

413,000

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 13, 2014

66,500

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Camps

OCHA – January 13, 2014

346,500

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 13, 2014

74,300*

Registered Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

*Including an unconfirmed number of refugees who have arrived in Sudan

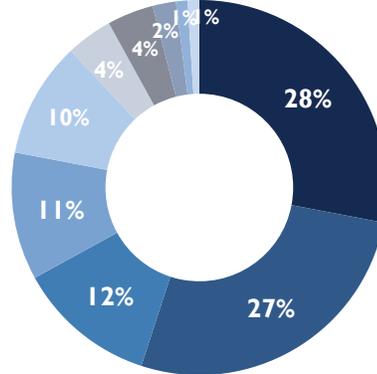
OCHA – January 13, 2014

229,587

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 6, 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (27%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hostilities in Upper Nile State result in additional population displacement.
- Relief agencies distribute 30-day food rations to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Bor town.
- Insecurity continues to impede humanitarian assistance in Bentiu, Unity State.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$81,765,791
USAID/FFP ²	\$141,884,300
State/PRM ³	\$94,735,400

\$318,385,491

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of January 13, violence since December 15 had displaced approximately 413,000 people in South Sudan, with 66,500 people currently seeking shelter at UNMISS bases across the country, according to the U.N. Although an estimated 203,000 people have received some humanitarian assistance, the U.N. notes that relief agencies have not fully met needs among assisted populations due to a lack of sustained, predictable access.
- The number of people seeking shelter at the UNMISS base in Malakal town, Upper Nile State, increased from approximately 12,000 people to an estimated 18,000 people in recent days, the U.N. reports. Many civilians pre-emptively fled to the UNMISS base, fearing an imminent attack on the town by opposition forces. On January 12, a boat transporting civilians fleeing Malakal sank, resulting in the death of at least 200 people, according to international media.
- The U.N. estimates that 74,300 people have fled to neighboring countries as a result of recent violence, including 38,700 to Uganda, 18,600 to Ethiopia, and 7,000 to Kenya. Total refugee figures include an unconfirmed number of people from South Sudan who have arrived in Sudan's Western Kordofan and Southern Kordofan states, according to the U.N.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- Ongoing hostilities in many areas of South Sudan continue to impede the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. Despite constraints, humanitarian agencies are providing support as access and security allow, reaching approximately 203,000 people with limited humanitarian assistance as of January 13.
- While the security situation in Juba—the planning and operational base for most relief agencies—remained calm but tense, the U.N. reports that clashes between Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) troops and opposition forces occurred near Mangalla town, Central Equatoria State, approximately 30 miles northeast of Juba on January 13.
- Humanitarian access to Bor town, Jonglei State, remains severely restricted, as humanitarian organizations remain unable to secure safety assurances needed to commence flights into the town. The U.N. has received reports of large numbers of IDPs in Fangak and Lankien towns in northern Jonglei.
- Following heavy fighting in Mayom and Rubkona counties, Unity State, the U.N. has received reports of widespread destruction of civilian property.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- Overcrowding at the two Juba UNMISS sites—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—remains a concern. To relieve the severely overcrowded Tong Ping site, humanitarian organizations have established a site extension at the slightly less crowded U.N. House 3 to accommodate new arrivals. As of January 13, approximately 100 new arrivals had transferred to U.N. House 3, and relief agencies had registered the new arrivals there, according to the U.N. Relief agencies are working to identify and prepare an additional IDP site where UNMISS will provide physical protection of civilians.
- Humanitarian agencies have established an infant and young child feeding program to help prevent child and infant malnutrition in Juba, with plans to extend the program to all IDP sites across South Sudan in the coming months.
- Protection of civilians is a critical need at all IDP sites in South Sudan. In Juba, the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—continues to strengthen protection activities at the two UNMISS bases in Juba through family tracing and unification programs as well as counselling and medical care for survivors of gender-based violence.
- IDPs sheltering at Tong Ping and U.N. House 3 have access to over 20 liters of water per day, surpassing minimum Sphere⁴ standards, according to the U.N. While relief agencies have constructed nearly 550 latrines at the two UNMISS compounds, the latrine-to-people ratio falls below Sphere standards due to a lack of space to build additional latrines at both sites.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- Despite the volatile security situation and restriction on humanitarian flights to Bor, humanitarian organizations are providing life-saving assistance to IDPs sheltering at the UNMISS base in Bor, as security conditions allow. On January 12, a water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) team distributed emergency supplies and sought to improve sanitation services and expand access to safe-drinking water for IDPs. In addition, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP), in coordination with OCHA and UNMISS staff, successfully accessed pre-positioned food stocks from a local warehouse and began distributing 30-day food rations to civilians at the UNMISS base as of January 13. Previously, limited access to food supplies prevented relief agencies from distributing more than two-day rations.
- Most civilians have reportedly left their homes in Malakal to seek refuge at the Malakal UNMISS base, where an estimated 18,000 people are sheltering, according to the U.N. To date, relief agencies have registered approximately 8,000 people to improve displacement tracking and assess humanitarian need. Although people at the compound are only accessing 8 liters of water per person per day—below international standards—due to new population influxes,

⁴ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), U.N., NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

latrine construction and soap distribution are underway to improve WASH conditions among IDPs. Humanitarian organizations have pre-positioned relief items for 3,000 families at the Malakal base for distribution in the coming days, according to the U.N.

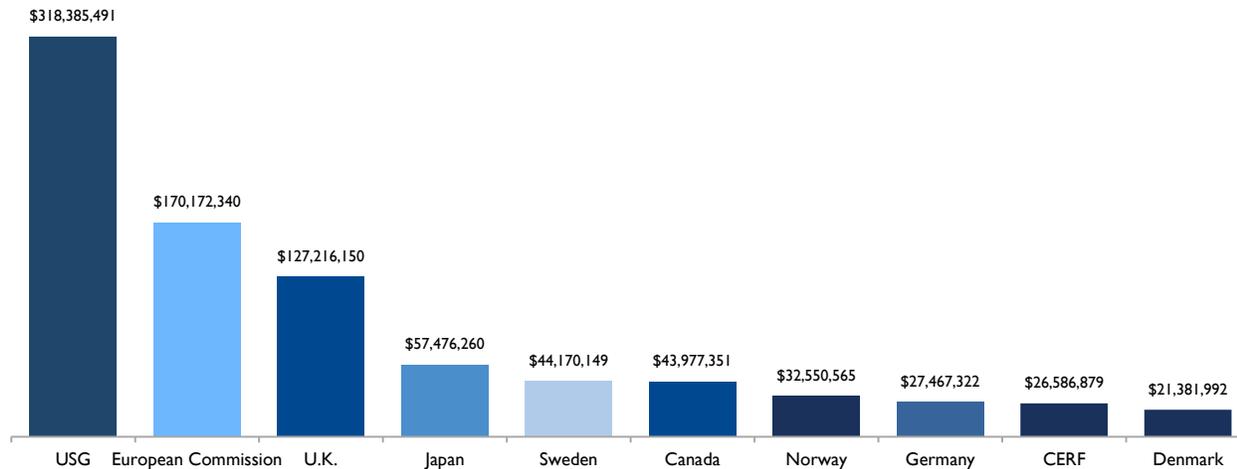
- In Awerial County, Lakes State, population movements and the number of people displaced—currently estimated at 84,000 people—remain fluid, as relief agencies register IDPs upon arrival in the county but remain unable to track departing populations, the U.N. reports. The U.N. notes that blankets and food support remain priority humanitarian needs for IDPs in Awerial. While current safe drinking water distribution in Awerial—estimated at 10 liters of water per person per day—is below international standards, relief agencies are installing a third water treatment system to increase the water supply and are constructing 650 latrines to improve sanitation conditions. The WASH Cluster continues to increase staffing and is deploying an experienced sub-cluster coordinator, who will be based in Awerial, in the coming days.
- The unstable security situation in Bentiu continues to hamper humanitarian assistance. Emergency surgical care remains a priority humanitarian need in Unity State, with Bentiu Hospital—the main hospital in Unity State—not operational. Despite volatile security conditions, relief agencies are distributing food rations to civilians at the Bentiu UNMISS base and had reached 1,800 new arrivals as of January 12. Relief agencies are also constructing 400 latrines to improve WASH conditions.
- Since December 15, medical facilities have treated more than 2,600 patients with gunshot wounds, including 190 who were evacuated for medical treatment.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Since launching the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan on December 31, relief organizations have secured approximately \$104 million of the \$209 million in requested funding to meet immediate needs in South Sudan from January to March, including a \$50 million contribution from the U.S. Government. On January 14, the Government of Japan announced plans to provide an additional \$25 million, including \$20 million to the South Sudan Crisis Response Plan, to support humanitarian operations in South Sudan. To ensure that humanitarian organizations operating in field locations receive sufficient funding to implement programs, international donors continue to consult with the cluster system.
- The USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), managed by the International Organization of Migration, is quickly routing funding to international and national NGOs working on the ground in South Sudan to provide assistance to IDPs in UNMISS camps, as well as those displaced to rural areas. Since fighting began on December 15, USAID/OFDA has awarded more than \$2 million through the RRF, with partners focusing on critical health, protection, relief item, and WASH needs among IDPs. On January 14, the Danish Refugee Council received more than \$340,000 in RRF funding to provide humanitarian aid—including camp coordination and management services, emergency relief supplies, protection assistance, and shelter—to displaced populations located at UNMISS bases in Bentiu and Malakal.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 14, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, and ended September 30, 2013, as well as the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page redeclared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement, returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Jonglei State—the largest state in South Sudan—has an extensive history of inter-communal fighting that predates South Sudan's independence. Since January 2011, more than half of conflict-related deaths and displacements in South Sudan have occurred in Jonglei, according to relief agencies. Clashes among the SPLA and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continues to displace and otherwise adversely affect civilian populations across the state.
- On December 15, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the RSS. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Nairobi, Kenya, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
FAO	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Unity, Abyei Area	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$502,234
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$21,939,221
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$24,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$32,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$54,239,221

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 14, 2014.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,934,069
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area	\$3,297,292
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$324,691
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,049,721
Global Communities	Protection, Shelter	Abyei Area	\$1,898,999
GOAL	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$2,674,154
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, WASH	Unity	\$1,100,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
IOM	Rapid Response Fund	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,600,000
Mentor	Health	Countrywide	\$1,870,250
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Abyei Area, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$1,091,902

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Pact	WASH	Jonglei	\$1,891,266
Solidarités	WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,500,000
Tearfund	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG)	\$985,916
U.N. Office for Project Services	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	NBeG	\$958,373
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$4,300,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Jonglei	\$5,000,000
World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Warrap	\$896,649
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,002,584
	Program Support		\$1,950,704
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$59,826,570

USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,913,000
WFP	88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$139,971,300
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$141,884,300

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Information, and Training	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection	Upper Nile	\$475,000
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$16,500,000
IOM	WASH, Transportation	Unity, Upper Nile	\$3,400,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Unity	\$560,000
Lutheran World Relief	Protection	Unity	\$583,572
Oxfam	Health, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,050,000
PAE	WASH	Upper Nile	\$500,000
Relief International	Protection, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,647,021
UMCOR	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$699,807
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$34,200,000
WFP	UNHAS	Countrywide	\$820,000
World Vision	Health, Livelihoods, Protection	Central Equatoria	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$62,435,400
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013			\$264,146,270
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014			\$318,385,491

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>